

**REMARKS**

New Claims 6 and 7 are added herein. Support for Claim 6 can be found, for example, on pages 14 and 17 of the specification. Support for Claim 7 can be found, for example, on page 19, lines 12-13, of the specification.

Upon entry of the amendment, Claims 1-7 will be all the claims pending in the application.

Claims 1-5 have been rejected as allegedly being anticipated by either U.S. Patent No. 6,379,878 to Matsuda et al. ("Matsuda") or U.S. Patent No. 4,764,456 to Watanabe et al. ("Watanabe").

Applicants submit that Matsuda and Watanabe do not disclose or render obvious the subject matter of the present claims and accordingly, request withdrawal of this rejection.

The present invention is directed to a method of forming a color image, comprising forming an original image on an image-forming material and duplicating the formed original image on a color photosensitive material for use in the duplication. The original formed image contains a dye formed from a cyan coupler represented by the formula (CC-1).

In contrast, Matsuda is directed to silver halide color photosensitive material that is characterized as having, *inter alia*, a green sensitive emulsion layer containing at least one magenta coupler represented by formula (MC-1). *See* claim 1 of Matsuda.

Applicants submit that the compound represented by formula (MC-1) of Matsuda is completely different from the compounds of the present invention that are represented by formula (CC-1).

First, the compound of formula (CC-1) of the present invention has an entirely different chemical structure from that of the compound of formula (MC-1) of Matsuda.

Specifically, formula (CC-1) comprises a pyrrolotriazole cyclic skeleton, that is, a fused cyclic skeleton of a pyrrole ring (a 5-membered aromatic ring containing one nitrogen atom) and a triazole ring. Formula (MC-1) of Matsuda, however, comprises a pyrazolotriazole cyclic skeleton, and more specifically, a fused cyclic skeleton of a pyrazole ring (a 5-membered aromatic ring containing two nitrogen atoms adjacent to each other) and a triazole ring. Thus, in formula (CC-1) a pyrrole ring is fused with a triazole ring, but in Matsuda, a pyrazole ring is fused with a triazole ring. Accordingly, the structures of formulas (CC-1) and (MC-1) are completely different from each other.

Additionally, the functions of the compounds represented by formulas (CC-1) and (MC-1) are completely different from each other. Specifically, the compound represented by formula (CC-1) of the present invention is a cyan coupler, whereas the compound represented by general formula (MC-1) of Matsuda is a magenta coupler.

Applicants further submit that Matsuda does not teach or suggest the claimed method of forming a color image.

As discussed above, the present invention is directed to a method of forming a color image, in which an original image, which contains a dye formed from a cyan coupler represented by formula (CC-1), is duplicated using a particular color photosensitive material. In contrast,

Matsuda is directed to a silver halide color photosensitive material, and does not describe or even suggest a method of forming a color image by duplication as carried out in the present invention.

In more detail, in the examples of Matsuda, blue-purple and purple objects and red and green objects are shot. In Matsuda, these objects are not “images”, but are actual objects. Further, these objects in Matsuda do not contain the presently claimed dye formed from a cyan coupler represented by formula (CC-1) of the present claims.

Still further, Matsuda does not mention or even suggest a so-called color duplicating film for duplicating an original image as in the present invention.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit that Matsuda fails to teach or suggest all of the elements recited in the claims and that the § 102 rejection based thereon should be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Turning now to Watanabe, applicants submit that Watanabe fails to teach or suggest the presently claimed method of forming a color image.

Watanabe teaches a silver halide color photosensitive material having a green-sensitive emulsion layer that contains at least one coupler represented by formula (I). *See* Claim 1 of Watanabe.

Applicants submit that the compound represented by formula (I) of Watanabe is completely different from the compounds of the present invention that are represented by formula (CC-1).

First, the compound of formula (CC-1) of the present invention has an entirely different chemical structure from the compound of formula (I) of Watanabe.

More specifically, as discussed above, formula (CC-1) of the present invention comprises a pyrrolotriazole cyclic skeleton, that is, a fused cyclic skeleton of a pyrrole ring (a 5-membered aromatic ring containing one nitrogen atom) and a triazole ring. In contrast, general formula (I) of Watanabe includes a pyrazoloazole cyclic structure, which is, in more detail, a fusion of (1) a pyrazole ring and (2) an azole ring (a 5-membered ring containing 1-4 nitrogen atoms). Thus, no matter what kind of azole ring (2) is present in Watanabe, the pyrazole ring (1) of Watanabe is an essential element of the compound of formula (I) of Watanabe. In contrast, the compound of formula (CC-1) of the present invention does not include a pyrazole ring. Accordingly, in view of the absence of a pyrazole ring in formula (CC-1), general formula (I) of Matsuda and formula (CC-1) of the present invention are completely different from each other.

Also, the function of the compounds represented by formulas (CC-1) of the present invention and formula (I) of Matsuda are completely different from each other. In particular, the compound represented by formula (I) of Watanabe is a magenta coupler that is added to a green-sensitive emulsion layer. *See* col. 10, lines 20-21 of Watanabe. Accordingly, the magenta coupler compound represented by formula (I) of Watanabe is different from the cyan couplers of formula (CC-1) of the present invention.

Applicants further submit that Watanabe does not teach or suggest the claimed method of forming a color image using duplication. Watanabe is directed to a silver halide color photosensitive material, and does not disclose or even suggest a method of forming a color image by duplication as in the present invention. The Examples of Watanabe discuss photographing of objects of particular colors, as in Matsuda. Further, similar to Matsuda, Watanabe does not

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mention or even suggest a so called color duplicating film for duplicating an original image as in the present invention. Watanabe contains no disclosure with respect to a color-duplicating film.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants submit that Watanabe fails to teach or suggest all of the elements recited in the claims and that the § 102 rejection based thereon should be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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